

## PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns are 7

Call them magical words even

I WE YOU THEY HE SHE IT -2

Personal pronouns are 7

I என்றால் நான்

We நாம் நாங்கள்

You நீ நீங்கள்

They அவர்கள் அவைகள்

He அவன் she அவள் it அது-2

I -me, mine ஆகும்

Me என்னை எனக்கு என்னிடம்

My- என்னுடைய

Mine – என்னுடையது

We - our, ours, us ஆகும்

Our- எங்களுடைய

Ours- எங்களுடையது

Us- எங்களை எங்களுக்கு எங்களிடம்

You - your, yours, you ஆகும்

Your உன்னுடைய உங்களுடைய

Yours என்றால் உன்னுடையது

You என்றால் உன்னை உங்களை  
உங்களுக்கு உங்களிடம்

They -their, theirs, them ஆகும்

Their - என்றால் அவர்களுடைய

Theirs - என்றால் அவர்களுடையது

Them - என்றால் அவை, அவர்களை,  
அவர்களுக்கு, , அவர்களிடம்

He - his, him ஆகும்

His – அவனுடையது , அவனுடைய

Him – என்றால் அவனை, அவனிடம்-2

She - her, hers ஆகும்

Her- அவளுடைய, அவளுக்கு

Her - என்றால் அவளை, அவளிடம்-2

It - it, its ஆகும்

It – என்றால் அது, அதற்கு

Its – என்றால் அதனுடைய

<b>Subject Pronoun</b>	<b>Object Pronoun</b>	<b>Possessive Adjectives</b>	<b>Possessive Pronoun</b>	<b>Reflexive Pronoun</b>
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself

**There are several types of pronouns.**

- A **pronoun** is a word such as *we*, *them*, or *anyone* that replaces a noun or another pronoun.
- Pronouns must match the **number** and **gender** of the noun they stand for and be in a **case** (form) that matches its function.
- Pronouns have the same functions as nouns: They may act as **subjects** and **subject complements**, **direct objects**, **indirect objects**, and **objects of prepositions**.
- Here is an explanation of the nine types of pronouns:

- 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS**
- 2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**
- 3. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS**
- 4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS**
- 5. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS**
- 6. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**
- 7. INTENSIVE PRONOUNS**
- 8. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**
- 9. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS**

## **A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS:**

Personal pronouns refer to specific persons, places, or things.

**B. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:** Possessive pronouns act as adjectives that show ownership.

**C. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS:** Indefinite pronouns are noun substitutes that are not specific (definite) in meaning.

### **1. Indefinite pronouns fall into two categories:**

*anybody, anyone, anything, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, none, no one, nothing, somebody, someone, something*

Example: *Nothing* gets accomplished without some effort.

*all, another, any, both, each, either, few, many, neither, one, some, several.*

Examples: *Several* are planning to fly to New York.

### **2. Indefinite pronouns may be singular or plural.**

**D. RELATIVE PRONOUNS:** A relative pronoun connects (relates) an adjective clause or a noun clause to the rest of the sentence.

### **1. Relative pronouns that introduce adjective clauses:**

*who    whose    whom    which    that*

### **2. Relative pronouns that introduce noun clauses:**

*Who    whom    what    which    whose*

*Whoever    whomever    whatever    whichever    that*

**E. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:** An interrogative pronoun introduces a question.

*Who                whom                what                which                whose*  
*whoever        whomever        whatever        whichever*

**F. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS:** The four demonstrative pronouns point out nouns. They often act as

1.) Adjectives, indicating which person(s), places(s), or thing(s) are being referred to or as

2.) Noun substitutes when the noun is understood.

*this        that        these        those*

**G. INTENSIVE PRONOUNS:** Intensive pronouns emphasize nouns or other pronouns. They immediately follow the noun they emphasize. If an intensive pronoun is omitted, the sentence will still make sense grammatically.

**Singular:**    *myself                yourself                himself*  
                 *herself                itself*

**Plural:**        *ourselves                yourselves*  
                 *themselves*

**H. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:** Reflexive pronouns rename subjects of action verbs. They function as various types of objects. If the reflexive pronoun is omitted, the sentence will not make sense. Note that the following list is the same as the list of intensive pronouns above.

**Singular:**    *myself    yourself    himself    herself    itself*

**Plural:**        *ourselves    yourselves                themselves*

**I. RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS:** Reciprocal pronouns refer to individual parts of a proceeding Plural noun.

*Each other                one another*